

MEDICAL MEN OF OLD VIRGINIA

Dr. George Ben Johnston Tells of This State's Many Contributions.

WENT TO PHILADELPHIA

In That City Distinguished Sons of Old Dominion Naturally Settled.

The Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery held an exceedingly interesting meeting last night, the feature of which was an able and carefully prepared address on "Some of the Medical Men of Distinction Virginia Has Supplied to the Outside World," by Dr. George Ben Johnston.

The speaker was given the closest attention as he spoke of the great contribution this State has made to the medical and surgical profession of the world.

Dr. Johnston said in part:

"It would far transcend any reasonable allowance of time were I to attempt to sketch the conditions which existed in Virginia in Colonial and Post-Colonial days, and describe the typical character of the old time Southern doctor, although much of valuable example and inspiration might be extracted from the tale. It would, likewise, be beyond the bounds of a single paper to invoke the sketches of men like Clayton and Craik and Honyman, who came into Virginia as settlers; and much more it would be impossible to include notices of such men as Nathaniel Floyd, Stirling, Black, Cunningham, Coleman and McGuire, who spent useful and honored lives in the service of their own people. It is my purpose, then, to devote this paper to the consideration of the most distinguished of Virginia's medical sons, who have gone out from home and by their accomplishments have conferred unending benefits on the world, and shed lasting honor on themselves and on their native State.

The temptation to include some gentlemen, who like the singularly gifted Emmet, Howard and Forbes, are still at the zenith of their usefulness, has been a strong one, but I have deemed it better to confine our notice to those whose earthly toil and failure and triumph are no more, who rest their labors forever, at the Great Physician's feet.

"As all roads were said to lead to Rome, so in the days that have just closed, the city of Philadelphia was, in a noticeable degree, the centre of medical thought and medical culture in the Western world. Her halls were thronged with students who surrounded lecturers of the highest eminence in their special lines, she offered advantages in the way of laboratory and appliance and clinic, which were nowhere else to be found, and in the service of the European universities venerable for centuries, in atmosphere, an atmosphere of great interest, she stood unique.

"Crowding to the portals of her schools were a large proportion of the brightest and most ambitious medical aspirants of her age, and carrying with them at their graduation all but the physical bricks and mortar of their preparation for the future. These men went out to fight the battles of their science panted in all the spirit, as well as in the strength of their arms. It is not quite possible for us now to realize what influence lay in old times in the name of Philadelphia, nor what a spell it was to conjure with. Possibly people were more enthusiastic, less blasé, then than now, but the view in which Philadelphia was held by the medical world is probably accounted for by the fact that, through more than three generations, she had been the centre of the ambition of the student, nor in the estimation of the general world.

We Brought Light.

"Nathaniel Chapman is commonly regarded to have been the brightest light in this old-time Virginia galaxy of Philadelphia teachers. His birthplace was the county of Fairfax, as rich in tradition as any county of the land, and in the good old town of Alexandria he spent the earlier period of his student life. While yet a lad, he entered the office of a highly respected physician of Georgetown, and shortly after he became a private pupil of Dr. Alexander. In 1797, at the age of 27, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and so impressed Rush with the promise that was in him that this faculty prince of medicine received young Chapman as a private pupil. Graduating in 1800, Chapman went abroad and in London and Edinburgh employed his remarkable accuracy and versatility of mind in gathering what would make him one of the most perfectly equipped physicians of his time. Soon after his return to Philadelphia in 1804, he organized a private medical school, and was chosen professor of Materia Medica in 1812 and this latter chair he vacated in 1815 to accept the professorship in which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of few words, but his influence in the medical world at large exerted through his journal and through his books, was of a greater order. He published in 1820 the Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Science, which, in 1827, became the American Journal of Medical Science and which still survives.

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

In a green and hale old age to do honor to the memory of its illustrious founder. The published works of Dr. Chapman are many; too many to be enumerated here. They are all marked by fidelity to the highest accuracy attainable in his time, by elegance of finish, and by that sign by which one knows most surely the product of a scientific mind, the orderly natural sequence in which the matter is presented. In his old specialty of Materia Medica, his work on the Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, may Chapman's fame as a medical writer most securely rest. It is not, however, in his view nor in its presentation to him who was the foremost of his day, and marks him as a man who projected into any other age might well become foremost of that day.

"With honors thick upon him, after seventy-three years of a life of such toil as many of us have known, but of such achievement as is made by few, Nathaniel Chapman died in 1888.

Joseph Hartshorne.

"From the same part of Virginia as Dr. Chapman, came Joseph Hartshorne, who was born at Albemarle in 1791. He was a man of early youth and of preciously studious habits, he decided on medicine as a profession, and went in 1810 to Philadelphia as apprentice to a hospital and entered the university as a student. He remained in Philadelphia until 1815, when he returned to the Pennsylvania Hospital and for five years grew steadily in ability and reputation. He was a man of the outdoor work and recording an astounding number and variety of cases, he added to his knowledge of the medical work of a nation, the habit of exhaustive thinking, for which he was well known, by a service on the great sailing vessels then plying in the Dutch trade and at last settled down in Philadelphia as a surgeon in general practice. He was, up to 1821, visiting surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1821, his medical work, a private practice forced him to resign, and this same over-occupation of his time made it impossible for him to do much in the service of his country.

"Another of these Virginians, almost precisely contemporary with Hartshorne, was Dr. William W. Wirt, who was born in 1793, and died in Philadelphia in 1853. His early education was received in his home, and he was a pupil of Spence, with whom he continued to study until 1812, attending the courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the same time. He was surgeon or mate in the War of 1812, and early in 1816, he settled as a surgeon in Philadelphia, becoming assistant to the celebrated Wistar, then to his successor, Doctor Dorsey, and to Doctor Wistar, who was his father-in-law. In 1831, on Physician's resignation, Wirt was made professor of Anatomy. This place he held until his death in 1853, and with ever growing power.

"Hornor made an immense number of preparations, of which many were remarkably fine. These he left to the University and they are now in the Museum. Unlike Hartshorne, Doctor Hornor was a very considerable and minor contributor to the literature of medicine. Some of his books have gone through many editions and his Anatomical Atlas is still a valuable work. His name is preserved to all time in the designation of the Musculus Hornor, which he first located.

Weir Mitchell's Father.

"John Kersley Mitchell was another distinguished member of this galaxy. Born in Jefferson county, he went to his mother's relatives in Scotland, where, at an early age, he began to exhibit common qualities as a school boy and imbibed a genuine love of literature, which kept insisting on recognition, even in the busiest moments of his later life. On his return to America he became a pupil of Nathaniel Chapman, and graduated in 1819. He spent some years at sea and it must have been the attractions of opposites which directed his attention especially to nervous diseases, since sailors are commonly considered to be blessed with few nerves. Coming to live in Philadelphia, Mitchell soon grew to be distinguished in the treatment of nervous disorders, as well as in the more general practice, and was selected in 1824 to lecture in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, where he became professor of Chemistry in 1828. This post he filled for seven years and left to give a five years' service in the same subject at the Franklin Institute. From this position he was elected to fill the chair of Theory and Practice in the Jefferson College, which work he continued to do for the seventeen years from 1841 to his death in 1858. Dr. Mitchell was at the head of a large private practice for a number of years and on as many as two occasions, certainly, rendered services which were publicly recognized by the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the largest hospitals in Philadelphia, gave him great authority in surgery, and was a man of great ability and devotion to his work had made him peculiarly useful in times of pestilence. He was a man of great ability and devotion to his work had made him peculiarly useful in times of pestilence. He was a man of great ability and devotion to his work had made him peculiarly useful in times of pestilence.

"The number of operations which he performed is hardly believable. They were continued to the very end. No surgeons were at that date. His success was commensurate with his undertakings. It has been said that Benjamin Dudley's career will present the longest list of operations unbroken by one failure of any surgeon of modern times. Of lithotomies, he was confessedly the prince and is spoken of and written of as the lithotomist of his country. He was an advanced student of anatomy and attributed much of his success to the free use of hot water. Doctor Dudley teaches to our own day, that he lived to eighty-five and died no longer ago than 1876. He spent most of his professional life in the service of the medical department of Transylvania University and in its chair of Anatomy and Surgery. He had certainly wonderful gifts as a teacher, as was shown by the students now living can attest. His personality was attractive in a high degree and he was of that temperamental type which soonest and most deeply impresses itself on others.

Dr. Walter Reed.

"One more of these distinguished Virginians I would mention was a man of our own day, gone to his reward barely two years ago. Although no halo of old-time legends and legends surround him, his record and his life do him honor and find no words too high for our estimate of Walter Reed. Born in 1831 in Gloucester county, he was a student there and in Charlottesville and entered on his medical studies at the University of Virginia in 1854. He graduated there in 1858, he entered Bellevue and gained the degree of that school and was appointed assistant surgeon in the army. Dr. Reed attained his celebrity suddenly, but his preparation was through years of careful work. He undertook the yellow fever problem and his paper read at the Pan American Congress at Havana in 1894 was a record of the results of long and patient labor. Few investigators have been as happy as he was in the attention of those whose whose he has so successfully reduced theory to successful practice. The enthusiasm which greeted Surgeon Reed on his return to his native land, the knowledge that suggestions made by him and carried out by his associates had already saved far more than his own life from the yellow fever was spread by certain species of mosquitoes and to justify the means which he suggested to

speech and in his bearing, and to have combined in marked degree the graces which should adorn the great doctor with the accomplishments which made him great. By a happy action, he married his son, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, has succeeded to the literary as well as to the medical and scientific work of his father.

Richmond's Contribution.

"The city of Richmond furnished one of the noblest members of this brotherhood, of exile Virginians in Thomas Mutter, whose life extended a great part of his education in one of the leading colleges of the State, Hampden-Sydney, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1831. After some what extensive post graduate course in famous foreign schools, Mutter settled in Philadelphia, where he was in 1831, elected to the professorship of Surgery of Jefferson College, which he retained until the close of his more active life, in 1856. Doctor Mutter was what we often call an all-around man. His lectures were models and the manner was no whit inferior to the matter. The number now is growing sadly small of those who in their youth heard even the latest of these great men, but some survive and hardly one would dissent from an estimate which would place Thomas Mutter's name high in the list of famous men of letters.

These exiles of Virginia, who found homes in Philadelphia, I have mentioned as a class. But not to be forgotten is this list, large as it is, contains the names of all the great exponents of the profession whom Virginia has supplied to the outside world. The fitness of this occasion and the reverence due to names that should not be discarded from the memory of those who have, in the old days left Virginia and made their fame abroad or in her sister States.

William Baynham, of medical ancestry, was born in Caroline county in 1770. He read with his distinguished father, Doctor John Baynham, until he left to make a name for himself in the schools of London, where, under the tuition of the great men, he completed his medical training. That his fitness marked him out as a most promising anatomist is clear from the fact that he was chosen as assistant to the professor of Anatomy, he had every reason, on the death of the great man, to expect a high position in the selection of Cline, he rejected the offer and returned to his home in the Revolution as a surgeon, settled near his old home in Essex county, Va. He began at once to attract attention, and was soon the foremost surgeon in America. His rigid training in the schools and in the practice, which he combined with anything short of the highest, and the vast and varied practice as a field surgeon, all combined to give him a fitness which was not fully shared by any man of the day.

"Doctor Baynham was slow of speech to a painful degree and entirely lacking in all the ornaments of a lecturer. He appeared to use words solely to express facts, and he was not at all susceptible and to save as much breath as he could. Had he possessed the literary instinct, or tact, it is hard to say, for him, since he is frequently in position to repeat the wall of that old scribe who lamented that in trying to be brief he succeeded only in being obscure. The personal characteristics of Doctor Baynham are somewhat in doubt. Few men of his time have more written and said about them and none had more contradictory statements made. He seems to have been a man of great and varied nature of deportment. There is, I believe, no record of any of his sarcasms, and in the absence of proof, we are obliged to give his memory the benefit of the doubt and assume that he made none. Surely it need not detract from the figure of so great a man in the profession, occasionally he lost his temper and we have sometimes supposed that the reputation for irascibility which Baynham acquired was due in large extent to the disposition to magnify trifling defects of a conspicuous man who has no grave ones.

New Star Arises.

"Doctor Baynham ended his glorious life in 1841. As the old star set a new arose, for Benjamin Winslow Dudley, in that year, returned to America and made his home in Lexington, where he was designated for appointment as second lieutenant in the army: Louis C. Leftwich, Texas; Chester H. Lopp, Tennessee; William P. Carrier, Edmund C. Waddill and John H. Ellerson, Virginia; Albert L. Hall, New York.

Washington, April 11.—An explosion of dynamite today wrecked the houses of William Cline, colored, and a white miner named Alexander, both of whom were killed. The daughter of Alexander was killed and two other children in the same family were badly hurt. The explosion was placed on the front porch of the Alexander house. A strike of the union miners has been on at Blossburg since last summer.

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WASHINGTON, April 11.—F. S. Montgomery, of Vincennes, Ind., was today elected president of the International Association of Railroad Ticket Agents. Other officers elected to J. H. Hanna, of Walden, Mass., first vice-president; C. G. Cadwallader, secretary, and Elwood Ramsey, treasurer. The association decided to reduce the initiation fee to \$10 and to make that include the dues for the first year.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—At today's session of the Wyoming Methodist Conference the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Rev. C. W. Smith, reported that he had suspended from ministerial functions for one year. The committee reported that "he was guilty of indiscretion and imprudence." The report was adopted. The Rev. Smith, who was formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church, at Birmingham, N. Y., was charged with attempting to induce Miss Horton, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a parishioner to elope with him.

LOWER HALIFAX.

There is Danger on Account of Democrats Not Paying Up.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) VIRGINIA, April 11.—Politics are very quiet yet, the greatest danger seems to be that more Democrats will fall to pay their poll taxes than the five per cent. assessment on all Federal officeholders.

Swanson is leading for governor in this section of Halifax, with only a few votes for Mann. Ellison will carry things sold and Anderson has very little opposition. R. B. Noblin will undoubtedly carry the primary for State senator. As to the balance it is too early to talk. As to Martin and Montague, both have their friends hard at work, but the section has overwhelmingly for Swanson four years ago and is pretty sure to go for Martin.

Captain C. K. Nelson, deputy collector, paid this town a visit yesterday on the hunt for moonshine distillers and did find wash tubs in three different places, one near South Boston and two between Mayo and Christie, but no stills or moonshiners.

VIRGINIAN SET POLICE ON "GREEN GOODS" GANG

Five Men and One Woman Arrested Yesterday in New York City.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, April 11.—Information given the police by David Stormont, of Virginia Beach, Va., today resulted in the arrest in this city of a band of six alleged "green goods" operators. Five of the prisoners are men and the sixth a woman. The arrests were made after a detective impersonating Stormont had gone to a house on the upper eastside, and, according to his statement, to purchase \$3,000 for \$500. The prisoners were turned over to the Federal officials. They gave their names as George Gilbert, forty-two years old, freight agent, Dallas, George Lewis, Joseph Lewis, a salesman, Joseph Stolt, forty-five, cigar-maker; Duquesne McGregor, twenty-two, bartender; Christopher Berger and Mrs. Berger.

HOMES OF NON-UNION MINERS DYNAMITED

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Makes Sick Women Well

For more than a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has enjoyed a high reputation as a remedy for chronic ailments incident to women, consequently there is little wonder that Dr. Pierce has brought a heavy damage suit against the Ladies' Home Journal because of the large financial loss suffered by him through the original libel.

These analyses, one and all, now show to us conclusively that not a single one of the ingredients mentioned by us in the analysis quoted—that is, either digitalis, opium or alcohol—was contained in the bottles analyzed. We then—the President of this Company and the writer—personally visited The R. V. Pierce Medical Company, at Buffalo, and were there convinced that the officers of the Company were absolutely truthful in their claim that not one of these injurious ingredients was contained in "Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription." Naturally, since the analysis we printed has been proved erroneous, the deductions made in connection with this preparation were unwarranted and unfounded.

Under these circumstances it is now perfectly plain to us that this magazine was unintentionally, but nevertheless absolutely misled in making the original statement, and we hereby, of our own volition, make this unqualified acknowledgment of our mistake to The R. V. Pierce Medical Company and to our readers.

It is offered as a Guarantee that DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

World's Dispensary Medical Association, J. W. Pinckney, President.

contains no alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. Any one publishing false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted. This medicine is compounded of medicinal principles, scientifically extracted from indigenous roots that cure the diseases for which it is recommended. It has enjoyed the public confidence for over a third of a century.

\$1,000 Reward

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Justice for Dr. Pierce

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A RETRACTION

From July Number "Ladies' Home Journal."

IN THE May number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL we published, in the article entitled "The 'Patent-Medicine' Curse," an analysis of "Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription," in which that preparation was represented as containing, among other ingredients, tincture of digitalis, tincture of opium, and alcohol.

Immediately upon publication of the number a suit for damages was instituted by The R. V. Pierce Medical Company, of Buffalo, New York, proprietors of the preparation in question, against The Curtis Publishing Company, based upon the claim that none of the three ingredients was contained in the medicine.

Upon the filing of the suit, we, of course, immediately looked into the published analysis. It appears that this particular analysis had been made, if made at all, fully twenty-five years ago. We, thereupon, employed three leading chemists in different cities to make an analysis of the preparation from bottles bought in the open market.

These analyses, one and all, now show to us conclusively that not a single one of the ingredients mentioned by us in the analysis quoted—that is, either digitalis, opium or alcohol—was contained in the bottles analyzed. We then—the President of this Company and the writer—personally visited The R. V. Pierce Medical Company, at Buffalo, and were there convinced that the officers of the Company were absolutely truthful in their claim that not one of these injurious ingredients was contained in "Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription." Naturally, since the analysis we printed has been proved erroneous, the deductions made in connection with this preparation were unwarranted and unfounded.

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contains no alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. Any one publishing false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted. This medicine is compounded of medicinal principles, scientifically extracted from indigenous roots that cure the diseases for which it is recommended. It has enjoyed the public confidence for over a third of a century.

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